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ABSTRACT

The migration of Illinois students and residence of Illinois enrollees are examined on the undergraduate, graduate and professional level in both public and private institutions. Results indicate the migration of Illinois residents to the public and private institutions of other states in larger than the migration of residents of other states into Illinois institutions. At the graduate and professional level, the migration of nonresidents into Illinois public institutions is offset by approximately equal migration of Illinois residents into the public institutions of other states. In the private sector, about twice as many graduate and professional students migrate into Illinois institutions than do Illinois residents migrate to private institutions in other states. Appendices include charts representative of enrollment and migration patterns. (MJM)

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MIGRATION OF ILLINOIS STUDENTS AND RESIDENCE OF ILLINOIS ENROLLEES

by

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HE 004 288

MIGRATION OF ILLINOIS STUDENTS AND RESIDENCE OF ILLINOIS ENROLLEES

Migration

According to studies performed every five years by the Office of Education, Illinois is a net exporter of students seeking higher education. That is, the number of children of Illinois citizens attending colleges and universities beyond the borders of Illinois is greater than the number of students from other states who attend Illinois institutions. Table 1 demonstrates how this number has grown over the past decade and describes the nature of net migration by level of student. (A negative quantity indicates a net export of Illinois residents to other states and a positive quantity indicates a net import of other state's residents into Illinois.)

TABLE 1[1]

NET MIGRATION OF STUDENTS INTO AND OUT OF ILLINOIS BY LEVEL OF STUDENT AND TYPE OF INSTITUTION

	Public Institutions	Private Institutions
	Total All Levels	
1958	-10,354	-1,057
1963	-14,482	-6,314
1968	-23,896	-8,558
	Undergraduates	
1958	-10,282	- 5,458
1963	-14,299	-10,348
1968	-24,059	-13,918
	Professionals[2]	
1958	-230	+2,798
1963	-537	+2,402
1968	-578	+3,566
	Graduate Students	
1958	+158	+1,603
1963	+354	+1,632
1968	+741	+1,794

While we export a very large number of Illinois undergraduate residents to the public and private institutions in other states, the picture changes somewhat at the graduate-professional level. The export/import in the public sector has historically canceled out at the graduate-professional level while in the private sector Illinois institutions experience a net import of from 4,000 to 5,000 graduate-professional students who are residents of other states.

The number of Illinois residents who attended college beyond the borders of Illinois in 1968 is equivalent to the enrollment in:

(a) One public institution approximately the size of our largest public institution, the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign (32,000 students).

or

(b) Two private institutions each of which would be approximately the size of our largest private institution, Northwestern University (16,000 students).

or

(c) Eight junior colleges, each of which would be approximately the size of our average public junior college (about 4,000 students).

Therefore, the net migration of Illinois residents to other states has resulted in considerable "cost saving" to the State of Illinois, both in terms of capital expenditures which would have been required to provide facilities for these exported students and in terms of annual operating expenditures which would have been required to educate them.

Suppose that these exported students had elected to seek admission to Illinois institutions and that no provision was made to expand Illinois institutions to accomodate this much extra demand. Considerable "bumping" would have occured, but

overall, fewer Illinois residents would have been provided the opportunity for post-secondary education. In a real sense, other states (and especially surrounding states) have provided a significant contribution toward the expansion of higher education opportunities to citizens of Illinois. In return, these states have experienced a non-trivial source of operating income through their non-resident tuition charges.

The cost to the parents of Illinois residents migrating out of Illinois to attend college is greater than the cost the parents and children would have experienced had these exported students elected to attend public colleges and universities within the State of Illinois. The chief difference in cost to the exported student and his parents is the difference in resident and non-resident tuition charges. Non-resident tuition charges in states surrounding Illinois are approximately $1,000 to $1,500 higher than the resident tuition charges of Illinois public institutions. The average tuition charges at private institutions within and outside of Illinois are similar, so that there exists no comparative financial advantage to attending an Illinois private institution rather than a private institution in another state.

Residence

Although there has been growth in the total *numbers* of Illinois residents migrating out of Illinois to attend college, the *proportion* of all college-going Illinois residents who are enrolled in colleges in other states has declined from 23% migrating out of the state in 1958 to 20% migrating out of the state in 1968. Table 2 shows the corresponding increase in the proportion of Illinois college students enrolled at colleges in their home state. It reflects the tremendous expansion of the public sector enrollment capacity in Illinois during the 1960's, and it also demonstrates that while the demand for private higher education increased among Illinois residents, a lack of sufficient expansion in the private sector in Illinois may be at least partially responsible for a larger proportion of Illinois residents seeking private education in other states.

TABLE 2[1]

ACCOMODATION OF ILLINOIS RESIDENTS WITHIN ILLINOIS INSTITUTIONS

	(a) All Illinois Residents Enrolled Anywhere In The U.S.		(b) All Illinois Residents Remaining In Illinois		(b ÷ a) % Of All Illinois College Students Enrolled In Illinois Institutions		
	In Public Institutions	In Private Institutions	In Public Institutions	In Private Institutions	In Public Institutions	In Private Institutions	Combined
958	82,522	88,292	67,652	63,381	82%	72%	77%
963	138,067	117,116	115,316	82,842	84	71	78
968	244,951	140,270	208,495	95,687	85	68	80

Table 3 provides a comparison of Illinois resident enrollment as a per cent of the total enrollment in Illinois public and private institutions. Nationally, the 1968 Office of Education study showed that 90% of the students at public institutions were enrolled in their home states, compared with 65% of those at private institutions. The comparable figures for Illinois in 1968 were 94% and 73% respectively.

Illinois residents have taken up the large majority of undergraduate and professional enrollment spaces in Illinois public institutions. For undergraduates, this has undoubtedly been due in large measure to the low tuition policies and to the large number of legislated tuition waivers which were the predominant pricing policies applied by the State in the past. In the case of professional student enrollments the data indicates that the high percentage of resident enrollment seems to have been the result of a larger demand for these spaces than the public sector could provide for, in that Illinois has historically experienced an exportation of these students to the public sector in other states. Until recently, non-resident tuition charges at other state public institutions has been lower than the tuition charges at private institutions in Illinois and other states. At the graduate level where 75 to 80 per cent of spaces in the Illinois public sector have been taken by Illinois residents, educational

specialization increases and student choice is influenced more by department reputation than by cost factors. Cost considerations are to a great extent equalized by financial aid packages including assistantships, fellowships, and tuition waivers. To a great extent, federal funding determines departmental quality at the graduate level.

TABLE 3[1]

ILLINOIS RESIDENTS AS A % OF TOTAL ILLINOIS ENROLLMENTS
BY LEVEL OF STUDENT AND BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

	Public Institutions	Private Institutions
	Total All Levels	
1958	94%	73%
1963	93	75
1968	94	73
	Undergraduates	
1958	96%	76%
1963	96	78
1968	97	75
	Professionals[2]	
1958	96%	46%
1963	97	57
1968	95	50
	Graduate Students	
1958	81%	69%
1963	73	68
1968	72	74

Illinois residents have taken up a smaller proportion of enrollment spaces in the Illinois private sector than they have taken in the public sector. But compared to the national average, Illinois private institutions enroll a larger proportion of residents than do the private institutions in other states.

Figures 1 and 2 summarize the migration and residence picture for Illinois students and Illinois institutions. At the undergraduate level, the migration of Illinois residents to the public and private institutions of other states is larger

than the migration of residents of other states into Illinois institutions. At the graduate and professional level, the migration of non-residents into Illinois public institutions is offset by approximately an equal migration of Illinois residents into the public institutions of other states. But in the private sector, about twice as many graduate and professional students from other states migrate into Illinois institutions than do Illinois residents migrate to private institutions in other states.

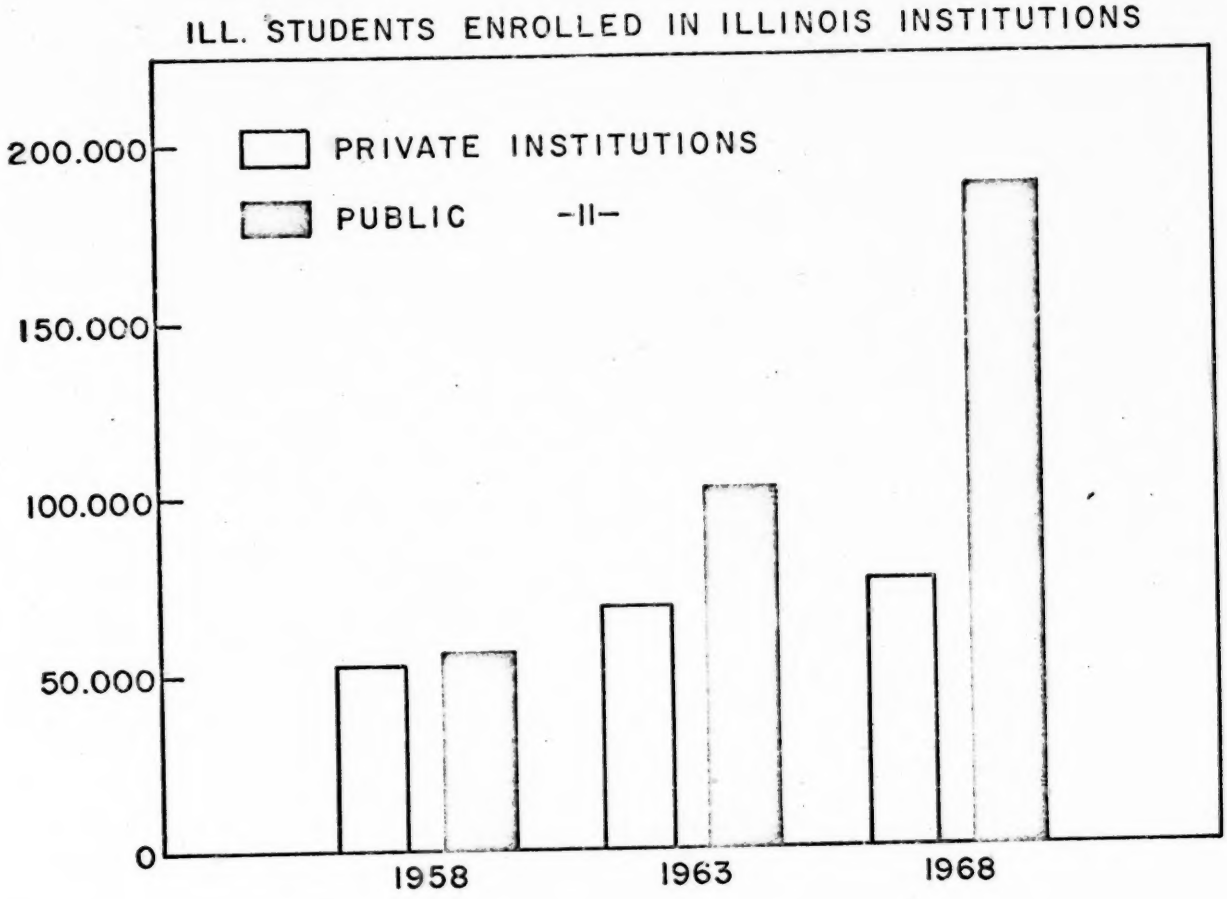
FOOTNOTES

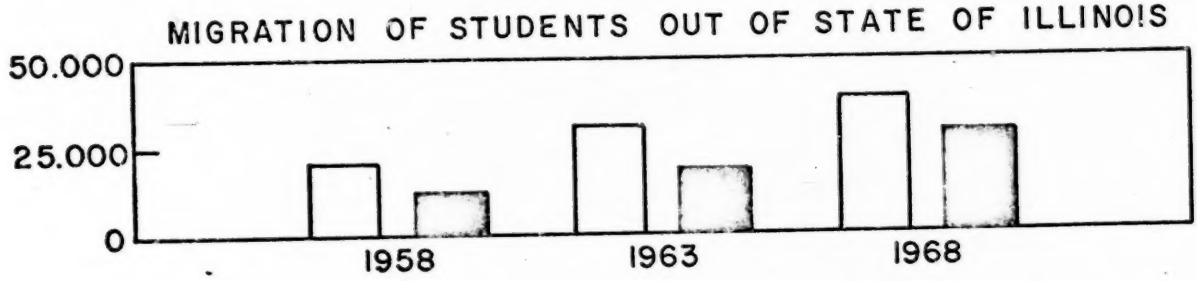
[1] 1958 data obtained from Home State and Migration of American College Students, Fall 1958. American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers.

1963 and 1968 data obtained from Residence and Migration of College Students Basic State-to-State Matrix Tables: Fall 1963 and Fall 1968. U.S. National Center for Educational Statistics.

[2] Professional students include enrollments in Medicine, Law, and Veterinary Medicine.

UNDERGRADUATES





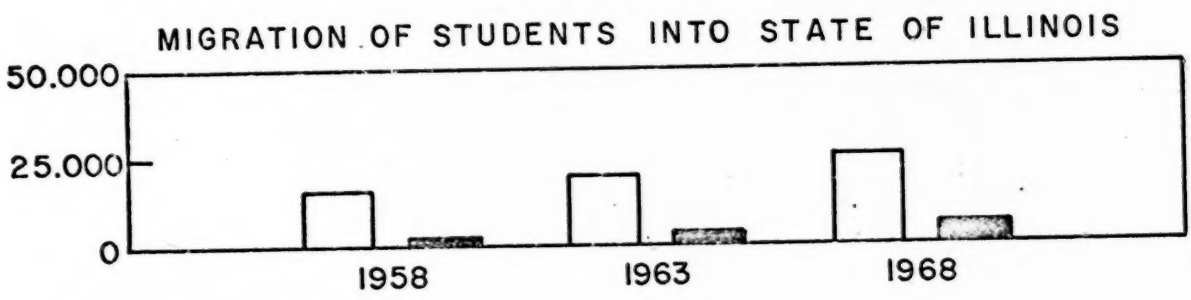
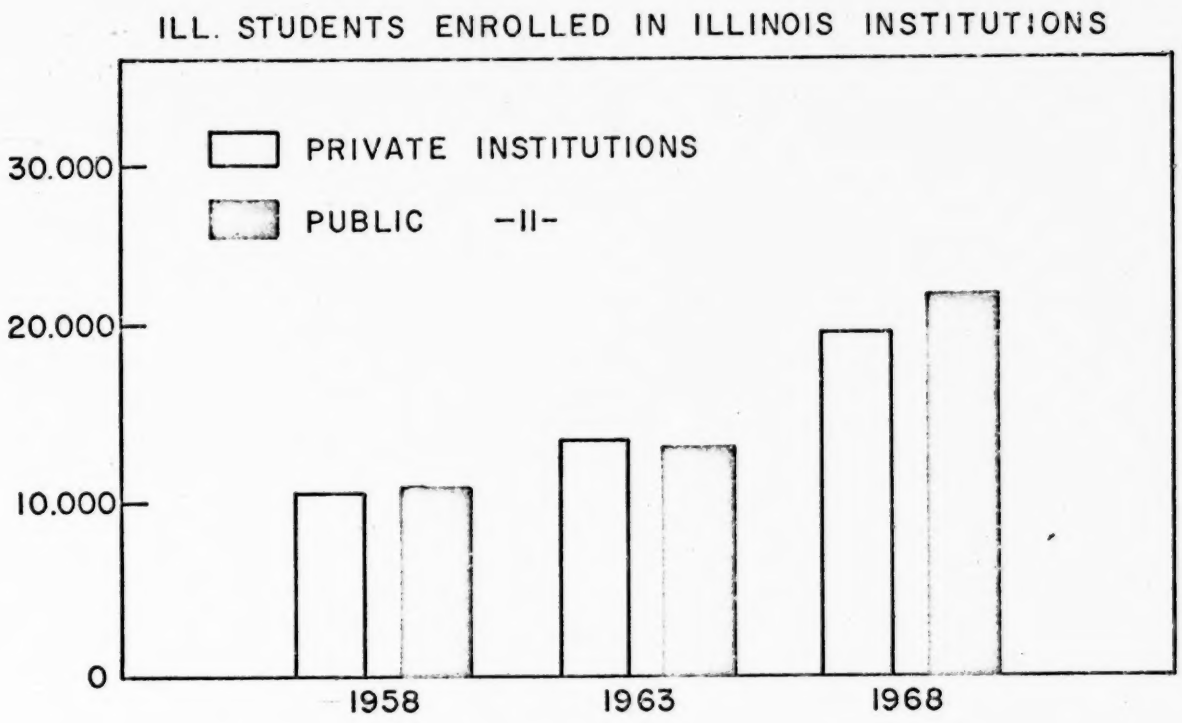
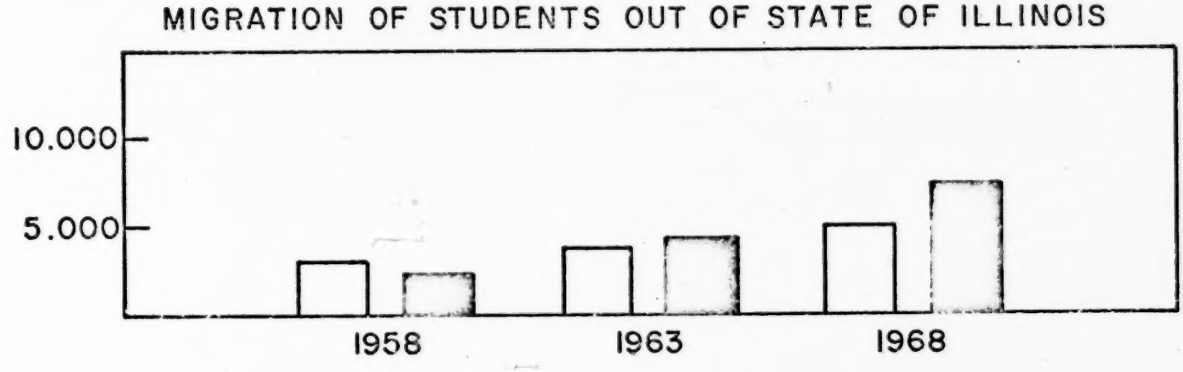


FIG. 1

GRADUATES & PROFESSIONALS





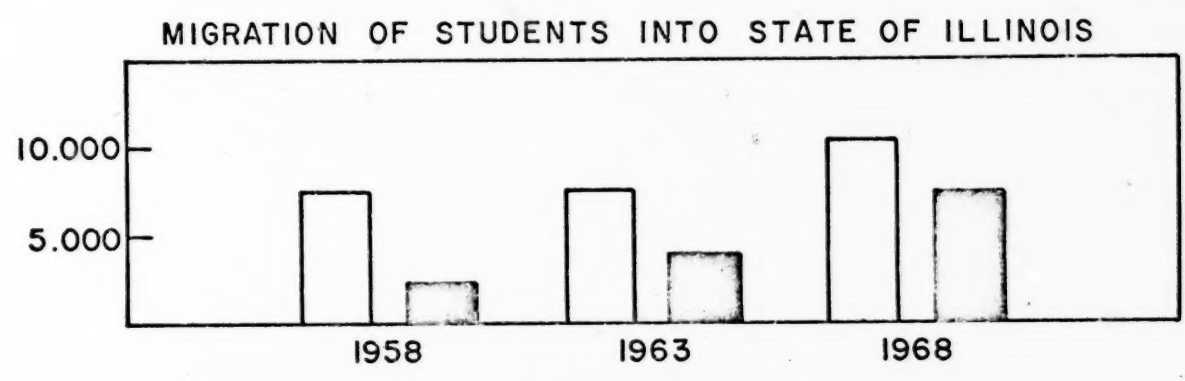


FIG. 2